4:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1937) 1939 MM1 Aden MM1

658 School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

Contributions towards Government expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust; for the financial year 1937-8, in which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs.93,900, these contributions will amount to Rs.50,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.

Welfare Institutions.

747 There are no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman.

Recreation.

529 Facilities exist for every form of recreation. The Aden Football Association exercises general control of the numerous football clubs and is endeavouring to raise the general standard of play and encourage the right spirit. In addition to the military grounds at Steamer Point (Tawahi) there are grounds reserved for the local inhabitants at Tawahi, Crater, Maala, and Sheikh Othman. Hockey and cricket are played both at Tawahi and Crater. Apart from the military grounds there is only one hockey ground at Crater. There are tennis clubs in Crater and Tawahi and one in the military area, which is exclusively for civil and military Europeans.

Polo and golf and squash rackets are played at Khormaksar, and No. 8 (B) Squadron have a golf course of their own. There is a European bathing club at Gold Mohur Bay, which is open to non-residents on payment of a small charge. At Tawahi there is a European social club and another small social club, the members of which are principally Anglo-Indians and Goans. The Arabs have organized two social clubs, one at Crater and the other at Tawahi. They interest themselves in social matters and provide facilities on their premises for games and meetings. Arabic periodicals are taken and occasionally lectures are given.

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XI.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

505 The number of vessels, exclusive of country craft, which entered the port of Aden from the 1st April, 1937, to the 31st March, 1938, was 2,261 with an aggregate tonnage of 8,878,040.

The number of country craft entering the port during 1937 was 1,254 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,891.

504 During recent years Aden has developed rapidly as an oil-bunkering port. This is due mainly to its favourable geographical position, as it is nearer to the Persian oil fields than any other

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M M1

tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden MM1

746 *Aden Central Poor Relief Fund*

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Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient ..	5
New recipients admitted during the year ..	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950 ..	594

747 *Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden* (not including private charities or Church Missions) :

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671 During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

651 The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671 The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167 The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment
671 in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

Aden Boy Scouts Association.
Aden Girl Guides Association.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Women's Club.
Government Guards' Family Association.
Aden Society for the Blind.
Children's Institute Standing Committee.
Association of Boys' Clubs.
Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

747 workers sponsored by the Welfare Advisory Council. During the week the Governor opened two play centres. The proceeds of the week were £4,875.

In July, 1951, the Aden Society for the Blind was founded. It is affiliated to the British Empire Society for the Blind and over 300 blind people are registered. Apart from the training made available in braille and handicrafts at the Reilly Centre, the Society has also organised a medical survey to ascertain the causes of blindness, and initiated treatment, in a district of the Western Aden Protectorate. The expedition under the direction of Dr. S. E. Croskery, which lasted a month, was sponsored by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which generously contributed £500 towards the expenses. Blind women are also visited in their homes by voluntary workers from the Aden Women's Voluntary Services, and on their recommendation assistance in kind is provided from the funds of the Society for the Blind.

857 At the end of 1952 there were three children's play centres in Aden. Two of these are in Crater and one at Tawahi. Equipment has been provided and a salaried supervisor attends daily from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. to organise games. The first of these centres, opened in 1951, was made possible by a gift of £750 from the Indian community. The others were financed from the proceeds of Children's Week. At least three other centres are planned for the near future.

575 The Association of Boys' Clubs is a small organisation less than three years old, which to date has opened four clubs. There is an immense opportunity for valuable work here, limited at present chiefly by the lack of suitable club leaders.

747 The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Committee, which administers an annual Government grant of £3,750 with a small additional income from investments. Some 800 persons are assisted each year.

738 The probation service for juvenile offenders has proved its value for Aden boys on first offence charges. For homeless Protectorate and Yemeni boys in trouble, a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. In the absence of a full-time probation officer it has not been possible to extend the service to adults. There is no special children's court, no correctional school, nor any Borstal Institution in the Colony. The following are the juvenile probation figures for the two years :

	1951	1952
Number on probation at 1st January . .	10	13
Total new cases during the year . . .	49	47
Number on probation at 31st December .	13	22
Probation completed satisfactorily . .	30	34
Probation orders revoked	5	4

857 The Aden Boy Scouts Association continues to flourish ; there are 10 groups in which a total of 400 boys receive Scout training designed to assist them in becoming good citizens.

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744 ent in the dairy cattle of the Colony, but
234 the rate of infection is believed to be low.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Health Organizations

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744 Responsibility for the health of the civil-
657 ian population in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in the town of Aden. He is advised on matters of policy by the medical staff in the Colonial Office in London. The department is divided into medical, public health and port health divisions. The functions of the medical division involve the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the conduct of a school health program. The public health division undertakes mosquito and rodent control services, and supervises the sanitation in the townships, while the port health division is concerned with the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the medical care of visiting seamen.

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744 No formal health organization exists in
657 the Protectorate, but a degree of co-ordination with the Colonial services in Aden has developed within recent years. In Eastern Aden Protectorate, medical care facilities are supported by the sultanate governments or by local rulers, with the guidance and advice of an Assistant Director of Medical Services, who is peripatetic, but usually works from a base at Mukalla. A qualified medical officer is stationed at Mukalla, the seat of government of the Qu'aiti Sultanate. With the exception of a dispensary in Lahej, which is financed by the Sultan, the medical services in Western Aden Protectorate are carried on by the British authorities, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland mission at Sheikh Othman.

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747 Local voluntary organizations participate in the health activities of the Colonial government. The Aden Nursing Association contributes to the support of nursing serv-

63:Simmons et al G-5 (1941-1961) 1964
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A 144 ices in the government hospitals, and the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis sponsors welfare and supplementary home visiting programs in conjunction with the government's antituberculosis campaign. The Women's Voluntary Service carries on child welfare work, and another society conducts an active program among the blind.

The South Arabia Mission of the Church of Scotland operates a hospital and dispensaries at Sheikh Othman, and assists in the expansion of health facilities in Western Aden Protectorate. The Sudan Interior Mission and the Danish Church Mission maintain centers in Aden township, with limited dispensary services.

Medical Institutions

A H 143 **Hospitals and Dispensaries.** There were 4 hospitals, with an aggregate capacity of about 600 beds, in the Colony in 1951 which served the peoples of the Protectorate as well as the Colony. The largest, the government Civil Hospital in the Crater section of Aden township, had a capacity of 350 beds, including 150 beds for the treatment of tuberculosis. The government health services also maintain a maternity and children's hospital of 90 beds and an infectious disease hospital capable of accommodating 100 patients. Second in importance to the Civil Hospital is the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital (Church of Scotland) at Sheikh Othman, with a capacity of about 60 beds. In addition, a small leper hospital at Sheikh Othman is administered by the mission staff on behalf of the Colonial authorities.

The government supports dispensaries at the Civil Hospital in Crater and at Tawahi, Maala and Sheikh Othman, while outpatient clinics are connected with the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital in Sheikh Othman. A maternal and child welfare clinic has been established at Crater in association with the maternity hospital. It is in charge of a woman physician, and has made con-

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